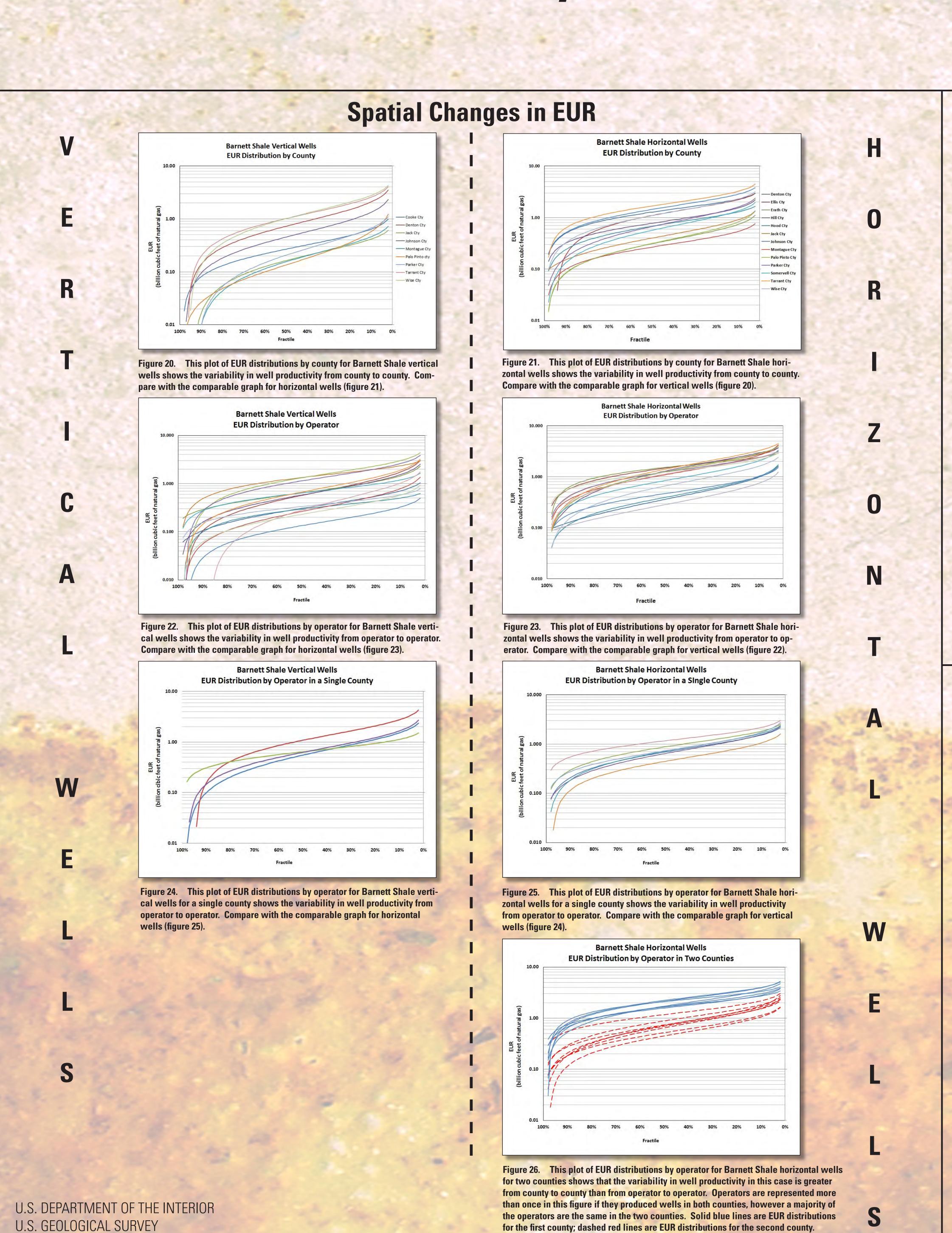


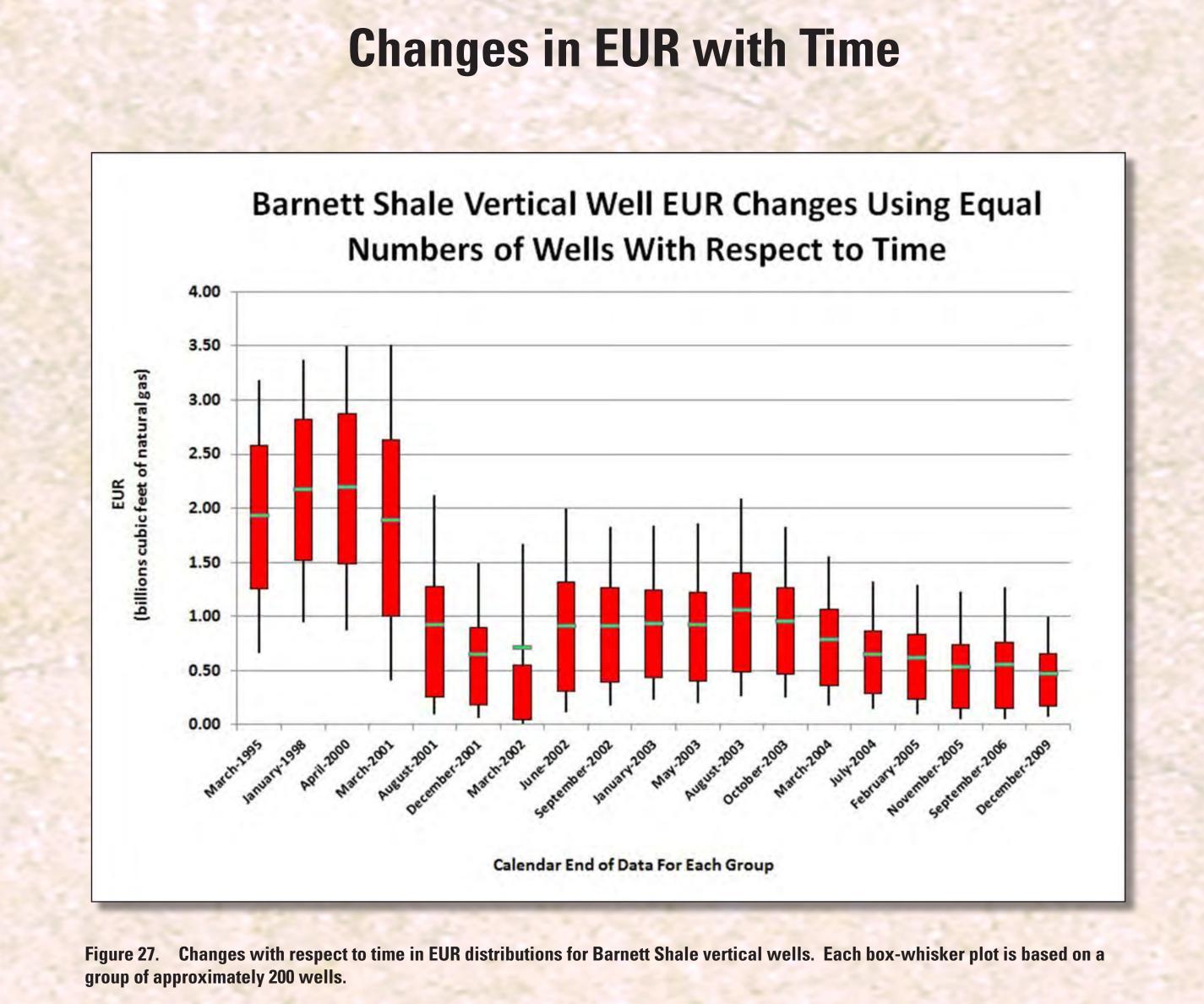
Variability of Oil and Gas Well Productivities for Continuous (Unconventional) Petroleum Accumulations

Open-File Report 2013–1001 Sheet 3 of 3

By Ronald R. Charpentier and Troy A. Cook 2013

Variability Comes from Several Factors





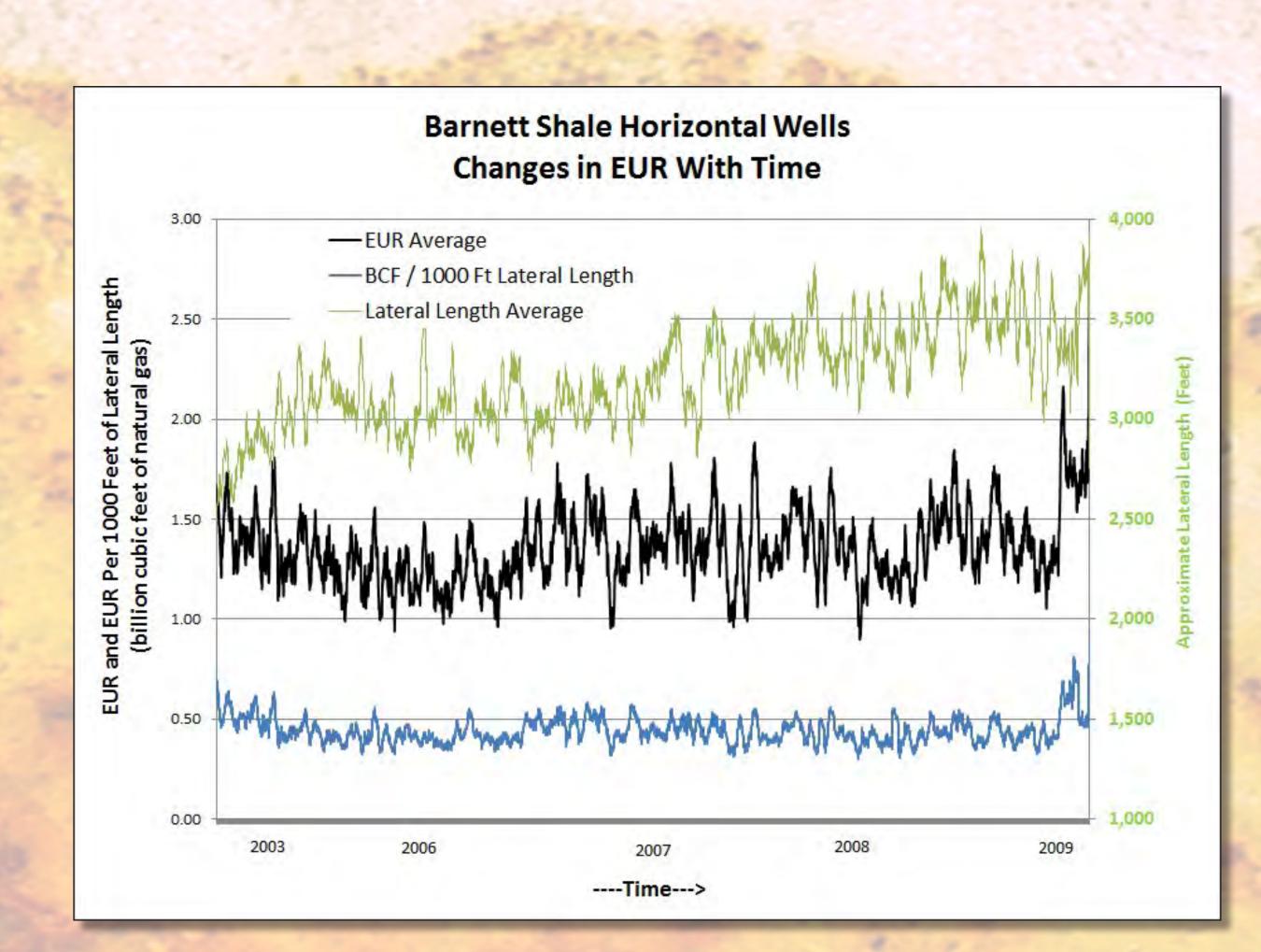


Figure 28. Changes with respect to time in average EUR for Barnett Shale horizontal wells, in average EUR per 1000 feet of lateral length, and in average lateral length. Note the trend of relatively stable productivity per 1000 feet of lateral length over more than 9000 horizontal wells in at least 13 different counties. Values for each line have been smoothed by a 50-well moving average.

Changes in EUR with Horizontal Well Design

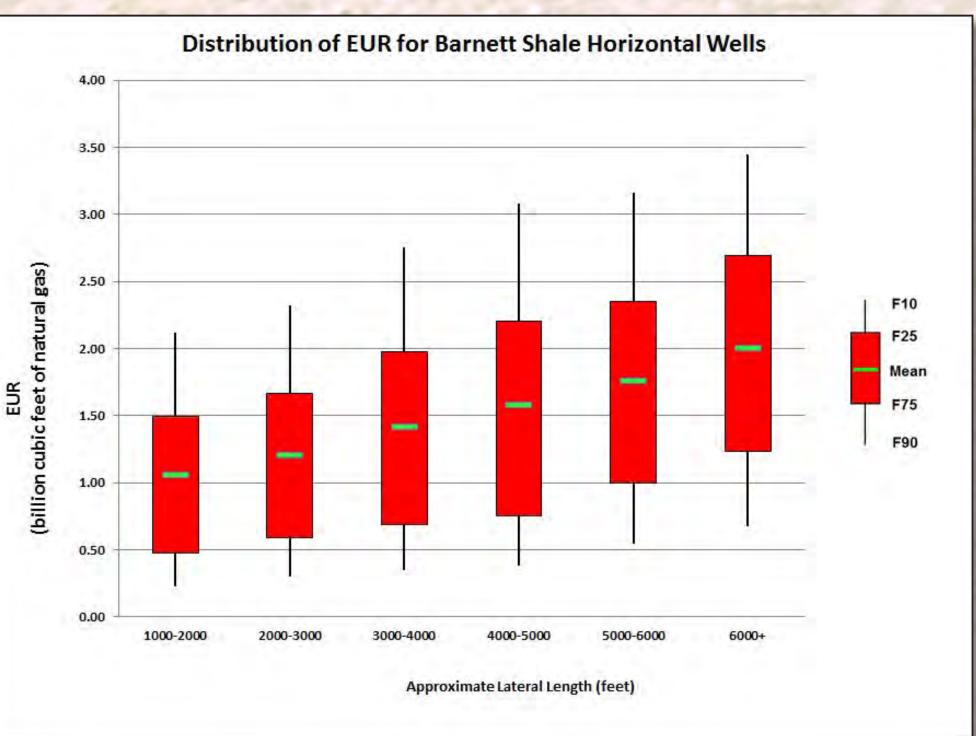


Figure 29. Plot showing increases in EURs for horizontal wells with increase in approximate lateral length. Approximate lateral length is defined as 80 percent of the horizontal difference between the surface location and the bottom-hole location.

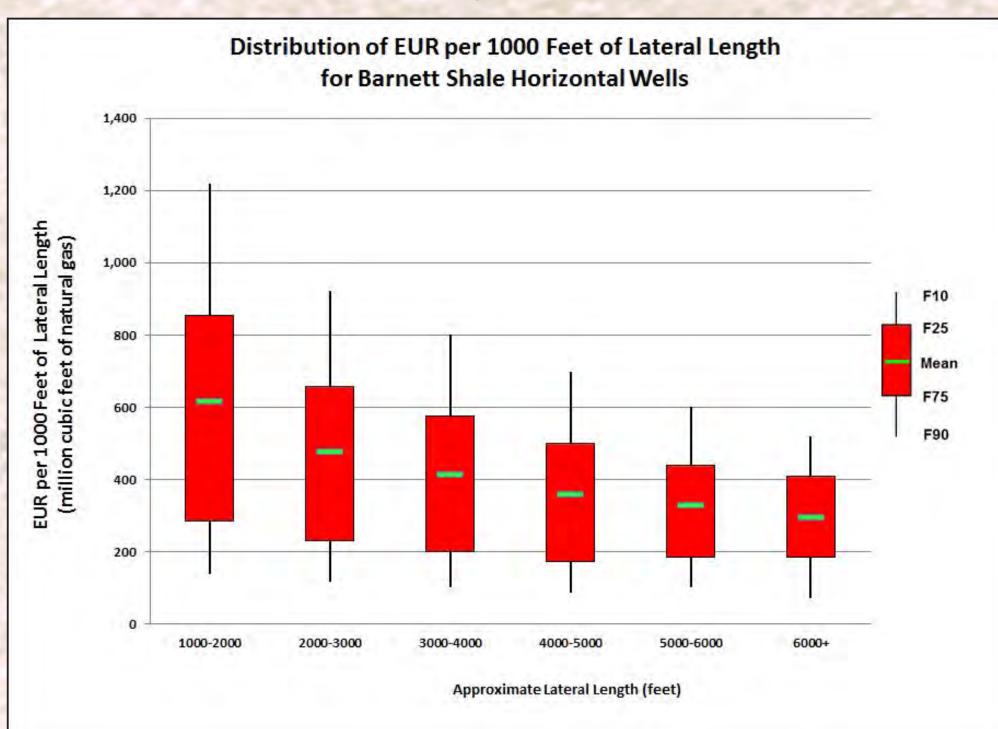


Figure 30. Plot showing decreases in EUR per 1000 feet of approximate lateral length for horizontal wells with increase in approximate lateral length. Although EUR increases with longer lateral length (figure 29), it does so with a diminishing rate of return.

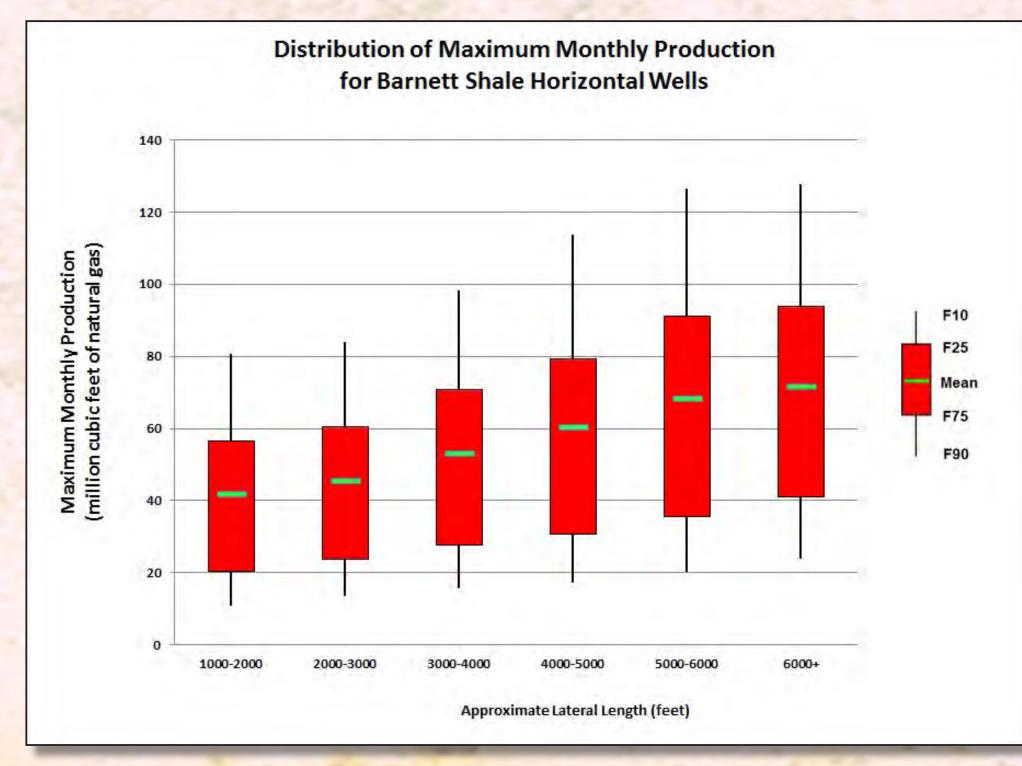


Figure 31. Plot showing increases in maximum monthly production for horizontal wells with increase in approxi-

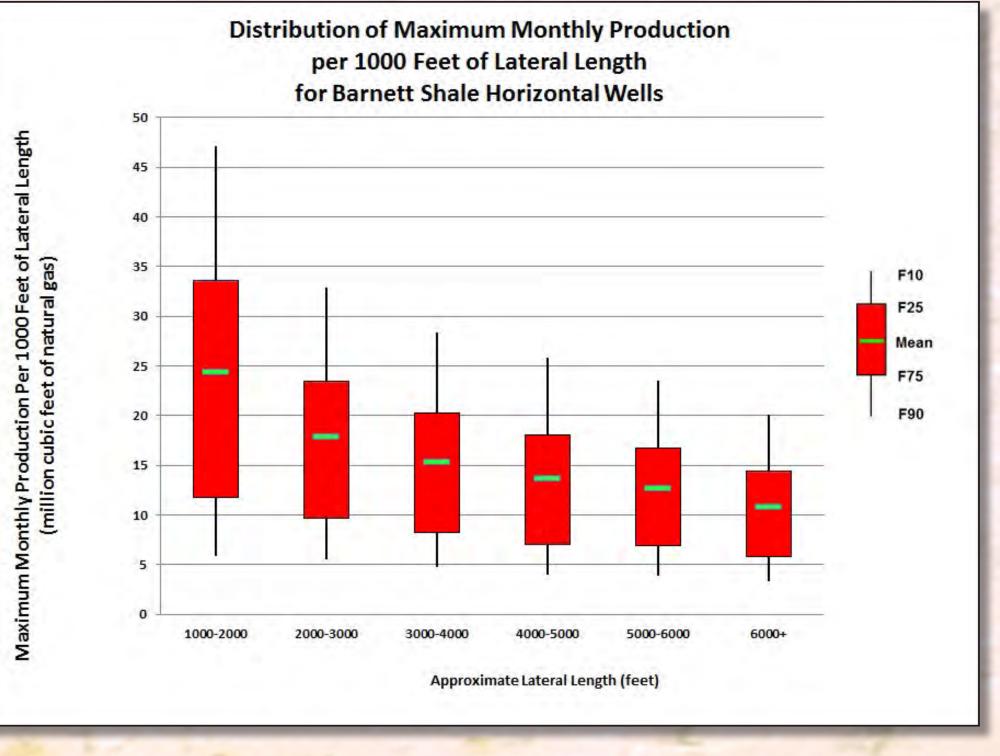


Figure 32. Plot showing decreases in maximum monthly production per 1000 feet of approximate lateral length for horizontal wells with increase in approximate lateral length. Although maximum monthly production increases with longer lateral length (figure 31), it does so with a diminishing rate of return.

Conclusions

Examination of oil and gas well productivities in continuous AUs shows a complex interaction of factors such as geologic variability and differences in well design.

Analysis of the data can lead to better estimation of productivity for undrilled sites.

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